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is primarily directed. For the latter this is both a reference work and a treatise on banking, with enough sound theory to provide that background usually lacking in "practical" books.

It should be noted, in conclusion, that many illuminating charts and graphs are scattered through the volumes, and that much valuable statistical material is incorporated in the text. Reference to any particular topic is made easy by a table of contents and index for each volume in addition to the general index.

MORGAN B. CUSHING.

NICHOLSON, J. SHIELD. *The Revival of Marxism*. Pp. 145. Price, \$2.25. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1921.

Revival of socialistic discussion during and since the War has very naturally and properly brought with it a considerable amount of literature on the subject. Two of the most interesting and valuable have been Loria's *Karl Marx* and Nicholson's *The Revival of Marxism*.

Professor Nicholson, after an introductory chapter entitled "Causes of the Revival" utilizes the recent bitter controversy between Nikolai Lenin and Karl Kantsky as a starting point, contrasting the views of these two disciples of Marx. The conservatism of the author inclines him, of course, to the views of Kantsky.

This does not mean, however, any sympathy with socialistic theories, for the bulk of the volume is devoted to a criticism of one after another of the leading Marxian theories—the nature of the proletariat, the State, the two phases of communism, theories of value, profits, wages, etc. The attack on the various theories is well stated, clear and effective. To those familiar with the subject there are no new ideas presented, but this was of course not intended. A conveniently arranged and concisely stated summary of the weaknesses of socialist theory is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject.

One could wish, however, that the subject had been approached a little differently. It is very doubtful if there is anything to be feared from any general acceptance of the orthodox Marxian views. If

socialism today is a movement of any significance, it is not because of an unqualified belief in Marx. The leaders of the movement have qualified his doctrine in many ways, and, what is more important, their effectiveness lies largely in their denunciation of capitalistic weaknesses and in their picture of a better organization for the future.

What is greatly needed is a volume that will effectively picture, first, the fact that so-called capitalism is itself a rapidly changing form of organization, and second, show us what promises, if any, the conservatives can give us of a considerable and rapid improvement in our economic welfare. It is the failure of capitalism to picture and enthusiastically work for a better order that gives strength to many of the attacks against it.

ERNEST M. PATTERSON.

FRIEDMAN, ELISHA M. *International Finance and Its Reorganization*. Pp. xli, 703. Price, \$7.00. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1922.

This is the fifth of a valuable series of volumes by the same editor. One of their merits is that the selections used are not presented in a disjointed manner, but are well woven together and thus made much more valuable for private reading and for class use by teachers.

The ground covered is a wide and complex one, but is divided into two main parts: (A) The Effects of the War and (B) Factors in the Financial Reorganization. A little arbitrariness in arrangement can well be ignored under the circumstances. The editor's decision not to include the experiences of too many countries, but to limit himself to the best known and (to us) most important—England, France and Germany—is to be commended.

Two other features are to be noted. One is the discussion in the second section, which is on "reorganization," of a series of topics that combine well both current interest and long-run value. This is particularly difficult in a volume that is of immediate importance, for many topics of great interest today will of course be forgotten in a few years. Capital levies, national bankruptcies, cancellation of debts, the